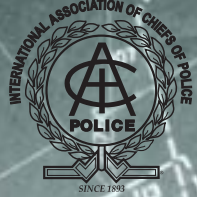
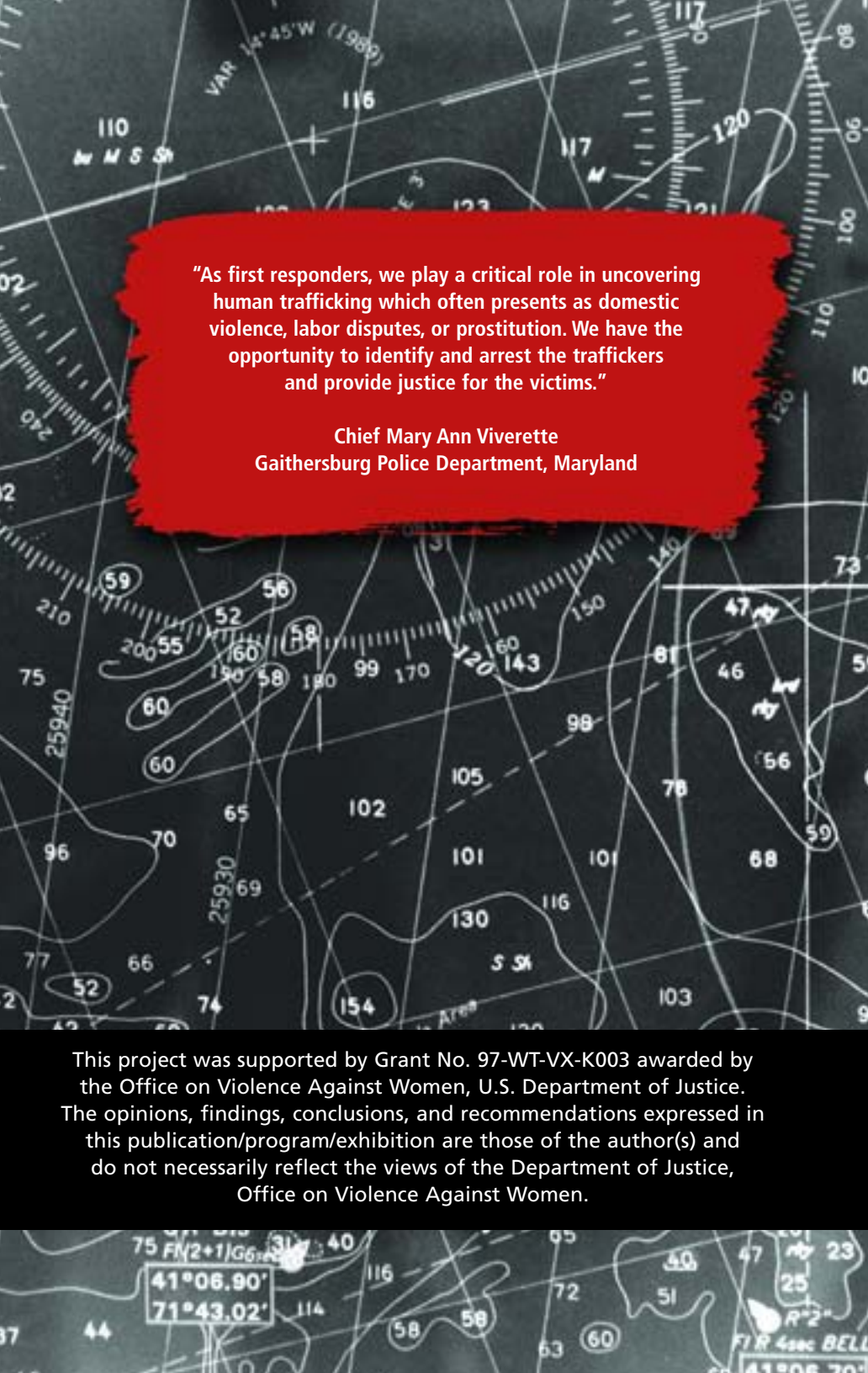


THE CRIME OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING:

A Law Enforcement Guide to Identification and Investigation





"As first responders, we play a critical role in uncovering human trafficking which often presents as domestic violence, labor disputes, or prostitution. We have the opportunity to identify and arrest the traffickers and provide justice for the victims."

Chief Mary Ann Viverette
Gaithersburg Police Department, Maryland

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Introduction

Human trafficking, commonly referred to as “modern day slavery” is a global phenomenon that involves obtaining or maintaining the labor or services of another through the use of **force, fraud, or coercion** in violation of an individual’s human rights. Generating billions of dollars in profit each year, human trafficking is one of the world’s fastest growing criminal activities, operating on the same scale as the illegal trade of guns and drugsⁱ. Fueled by global economic conditions and increased international mobility, the market for and trade of human beings continues to expand rapidly.

Unlike the trade in drugs and weapons, those who traffic in humans can sell and resell their “commodity” forcing each victim to suffer repeatedly. Although actual figures are difficult to determine due to the underground nature of the trade, the U.S. State Department’s 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report estimates that up to 900,000 people are trafficked per year internationally, with 17,000 of these victims trafficked into the United Statesⁱⁱ. These figures do not include those U.S. citizens who are trafficked within our borders. It is estimated that 80% of those who are trafficked are women and childrenⁱⁱⁱ.

Human trafficking can happen anywhere. As a law enforcement officer, you should be prepared for the potential of human trafficking in your community. Trafficking networks are not limited to urban localities, as traffickers also seek the seclusion of rural and remote areas to operate undetected. As first responders, you are key to identifying and apprehending these criminals. This guidebook is intended to offer you the knowledge and tools to investigate human trafficking safely and effectively.

This guidebook includes:

- Definitions of human trafficking and the various forms of exploitation
- Distinctions between trafficking and smuggling
- Dynamics of human trafficking and the traumatic effects upon victims
- Strategies for victim identification and assistance
- Methods for effective response and investigation
- Avenues for legal assistance and visa provisions under federal law
- A pocket card for quick reference



Defining Human Trafficking

In 2000, the **Trafficking Victims Protection Act** [18 U.S.C. Sections 1589-1594] was passed to address the problem of trafficking in persons through protection and assistance for victims, prosecution of offenders, and prevention efforts internationally. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) strengthened federal criminal laws that prohibit human trafficking, created immigration relief for victims, and authorized benefits for those who qualify.

The TVPA defines human trafficking or “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as:

- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. This occurs in situations of forced labor such as domestic servitude, factory or agricultural work; or
- Sex trafficking, meaning the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act is under 18 years of age.

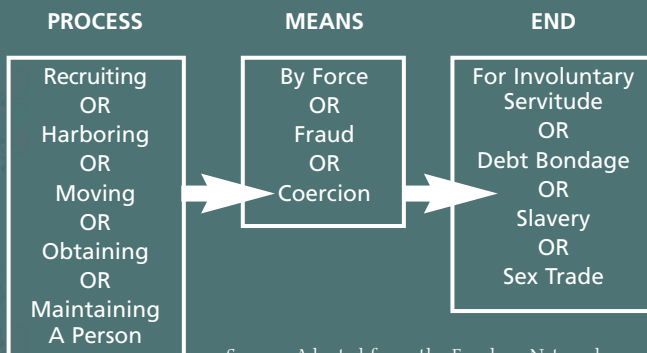
Trafficking vs. Smuggling

There are key differences between the crimes of trafficking and smuggling. Smuggling occurs when someone is paid to assist another in the illegal crossing of borders. This relationship typically ends after the border has been crossed and the individual has paid the smuggler a fee for assistance. If the smuggler sells or “brokers” the smuggled individual into a condition of servitude, or if the smuggled individual cannot pay the smuggler and is then forced to work that debt off, the crime has now turned from smuggling into human trafficking. **The key distinction between trafficking and smuggling lies in the individual’s freedom of choice.** A person may choose and arrange to be smuggled into a country, but when a person is forced into a situation of exploitation

where their freedom is taken away, they are then a victim of human trafficking. Central to the distinction is the denial of the victim’s liberty.

An individual’s willingness to be smuggled into another country does not minimize the victimization he or she may experience at the hands of a trafficker. In some cases, traffickers may forcibly kidnap their victims; however, in most instances, the global conditions of extreme poverty and political turmoil leave people who are seeking to improve their lives vulnerable to the false promises and manipulation of traffickers. Slavery and involuntary servitude are illegal practices in the United States regardless of original consent.

Three Elements of Trafficking



Source: Adapted from the Freedom Network Institute on Human Trafficking

Myths and Misconceptions of Human Trafficking

- The victim knew what they were getting into
- The victim committed unlawful acts
- The victim was paid for services
- The victim had freedom of movement
- There were opportunities to escape but the victim didn't
- Trafficking involves the crossing of borders
- U.S. citizens can't be trafficked
- The trafficker's actions are culturally appropriate
- It can't be trafficking when the trafficker and victim are related or married



Under U.S. law, once a person has been held in servitude, a person's status as a trafficking victim supersedes all other smuggling or immigration questions and affords them legal protections and social services.

Trafficking

- Is not voluntary; one cannot consent to being trafficked or enslaved
- Entails forced exploitation of a person for labor or services
- Need not entail the physical movement of a person
- Can occur domestically, where citizens are held captive in their own country
- Is a crime against the right of each person to be free from involuntary servitude

Smuggling

- Is voluntary; an individual typically contracts to be taken across a border
- Ends after the border crossing
- Fees are usually paid in advance or upon arrival
- Is always international in nature
- Is a crime against the nation's sovereignty

Strategies for Identifying Human Trafficking

Due to the covert nature of the crime, human trafficking will likely come to your attention indirectly. Some examples of state and federal violations that may lead you to uncover elements of human trafficking include: domestic violence crimes, labor disputes, prostitution and pimping offenses, shoplifting, and cases of assault.

It is critical to note that any individual can be trafficked; victims of trafficking are not always undocumented immigrants. They may be immigrants here legally, on work or student visas for instance, or they may be U.S. citizens.

U.S. citizens who are recruited and enslaved within the United States are considered trafficking victims. They can also be taken from the United States and trafficked to other countries, which may be a factor to be considered when investigating missing persons cases.

In situations of possible human trafficking, victim identification can be one of the most challenging tasks for law enforcement. As a law enforcement professional, you may have to rely on your instincts to pick up on “red flags” indicating that someone might be a victim or perpetrator of trafficking.

Look for possible indicators of human trafficking where you may not expect it:

Businesses within your community

- Could any serve as fronts for trafficking?

Building security

- Is it used to keep people out or to keep people in?

Working conditions

- Do the workers have freedom of movement?
- Do they live and work in the same place?
- Do the workers owe a debt to their employers?
- Do the employers have control over their workers’ immigration documents?

Appearance and mannerism of the workers

- Are there signs of trauma, fatigue, injuries, or other evidence of poor care?
- Are the individuals withdrawn, afraid to talk, or is their communication censored?



Forms of Human Trafficking

Traffickers exploit humans for labor or services in a wide variety of forms and locations including:

Sexual Exploitation

- Brothels
- Massage Parlors
- Pornography Production
- Street Prostitution

Labor Exploitation

- Agricultural/Farm Work
- Cleaning Services
- Construction
- Domestic Servitude
- Exotic Dancing
- Factory/Manufacturing
- Restaurant Work

Servile Marriage (also known as “mail order brides”)

While the practice of arranging to marry someone from another country is not necessarily trafficking, some traffickers hide their operations by posing as international marriage brokerage services. The determining factors for trafficking are the circumstances the “bride” faces once in the United States; is she being held in a condition of servitude through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation? Situations of servile marriage create inherent vulnerabilities, so you should ask additional questions regarding everyone’s welfare and freedom.



While any one of these signs might not constitute a situation of trafficking, they can serve as indicators to alert you to the possibility of this crime. **When you encounter circumstances that raise suspicion, remain vigilant for the possibility of human trafficking.** Ask detailed questions for greater assessment of the situation.

Due to the fear that traffickers instill in their victims, it may be necessary to ask questions creatively, looking for signs that indicate a lack of freedom. Instead of immediately trying to determine whether someone is in this country legally, ask how they arrived in the U.S., whether they have control over their documents, and if their movement is restricted.

Dynamics of Human Trafficking

Methods of Control

Trafficking operations are organized on a variety of levels and scales. They can operate on a small, local scale with one trafficker and one victim where there is little or no connection with other traffickers to a large-scale international business with many different players involved in the trafficking. Larger operations may be a part of a loosely associated trafficking network, or they may be part of organized crime. The commonality among these trafficking operations is that they exploit and enslave human beings for profit through the use of physical and psychological methods of power and control.

Through the use of physical violence and psychological tactics, traffickers create an overwhelming sense of fear in their victims, not unlike the methods used by perpetrators of domestic violence. **Remember that an individual need not be beaten or restrained physically to be a victim;** the use of force, fraud, or coercion fulfills the elements of a human trafficking crime.

In order to coerce and control victims, traffickers will often:

- Confiscate papers and legal documents
- Misrepresent U.S. laws and consequences for entering the country illegally
- Threaten victims with arrest or deportation
- Threaten to harm or kill family in the victim's homeland
- Use debt and other fines in order to create an insurmountable "peonage" situation in which the victim must work off a debt or face punishment. Debts commonly include the initial smuggling fee; charges for food, housing, clothing, medical expenses; or fines for failing to meet daily quotas
- Move victims from location to location or trading them from one establishment to another resulting in a situation where victims may not know which town or state they are in and are less able to locate assistance
- Create a dependency using tactics of psychological and emotional abuse in much the same way a batterer behaves toward their intimate partner in a dynamic of domestic violence
- Dictate or restrict movement
- Isolate victims who do not speak English, as they rely on the trafficker as a translator and their only source of information

The Victim's Experience

There are a variety of reasons why victims of trafficking may not seek help and may even resist intervention from law enforcement. The methods of control used by the traffickers and daily realities for the

victims may make it especially challenging for you to establish trust and get honest answers. It may be hard to comprehend the actions, reactions, and decisions of those subjected to trafficking. In addition to the fear and dependency instilled by the traffickers, **victims may be reluctant to try to escape because they:**

- Fear law enforcement because of their illegal status or because of the criminal acts they have been forced into*
- Mistrust law enforcement because officers in their home country may be corrupt and even directly involved in the trafficking trade
- Choose to remain in the situation rather than reporting the crime to keep family safe from retribution
- May not perceive themselves as victims because they do not know their rights
- Feel shame about the type of work they were made to do
- Feel ashamed to admit victimization
- Believe that any debts are their obligation to repay (some may have even signed a contract)
- View their situation as temporary, surviving on the hope that once their debt is paid off or a certain amount of time has passed they will be free

*The TVPA [18 U.S.C. Sections 1589-1594] allows for victims of trafficking who participated in illegal activity such as prostitution or immigration fraud to be protected rather than punished.

"I didn't believe in police. I really believed what my trafficker said. My trafficker said they will put you in jail; they will send you back... She said in this country, dogs have more rights. And I believe. I believe everything she said because she's been living here for a long time, she knows, she speaks English, she has money, everything, and I didn't have anything."

"Esperanza", trafficking survivor, IACP 2006 video, [The Crime of Human Trafficking: A Law Enforcement Guide.](#)

Action Agenda Checklist

- ✓ Conduct department-wide training on human trafficking, including dispatch
- ✓ Educate your community about the crime of human trafficking
- ✓ Develop foreign language resources for your department
- ✓ Identify non-profit agencies that provide victim assistance
- ✓ Develop collaborative relationships before a human trafficking case occurs
- ✓ Assess locations that may serve as fronts for illegal activity
- ✓ Identify industrial/service-based businesses that employ low paid workers and learn how they are recruited and treated
- ✓ Assess the local sex industry in your community and the forms it takes (e.g. street prostitution, massage parlors, strip clubs)
- ✓ Identify escort agencies in your community that advertise foreign or "exotic" women
- ✓ Ensure officers responding to prostitution offenses address and document possible indicators of human trafficking
- ✓ Locate neighborhoods or communities where domestic servants are typically employed



Trauma and Trafficking

Many victims of trafficking have endured multiple violations, including sexual abuse, and are likely to be experiencing trauma. Trauma will be expressed differently by each person ranging from intense expressions of feelings such as anger or fear to a lack of emotion or flat affect.

Victims of trafficking may adopt self-protective reactions as part of their efforts to cope with the trauma and create safety for themselves.

Coping or survival mechanisms may result in the victim feeling loyalty, gratitude, or dependence upon an individual related to the trafficking operation or the establishment of an intimate relationship with someone involved in the trafficking network. At the same time, victims may feel a deep sense of shame and may be afraid their families and communities will reject or punish them if they find out.

In initial contacts with law enforcement, a victim of trafficking may repeat cover stories that the trafficker has coached them on. They may not tell the truth, especially at first, because they are unfamiliar with our legal system, they have been told the police will not help them, or they fear punishment for any illegal activity they may have been forced to engage in by the traffickers.

Due to the trauma victims may have experienced, you should not expect

them to talk about their experience in an organized, linear way, rather their stories will likely be shared in pieces. Once out of the trafficking situation, victims may be extremely stressed or traumatized and will likely need counseling. While some individuals may find it helpful to talk about what happened to them, others may find it traumatic, as though they are reliving the experience.

Therefore, victim interviews alone may not be determinative; successful trafficking investigations take the entire situation into consideration. Building trust by showing patience and a non-judgmental attitude when interviewing potential victims will aid the investigation and enable the victims to feel comfortable revealing details about their experiences.

It is also important for you to understand that physical removal from the situation—or even a successful prosecution of the traffickers in custody—does not mean victims or their families are free from reprisals from the traffickers. Their fears and their safety should be of ongoing concern (See *Victim Safety*, page 14). For these reasons, having positive working relationships with victim service agencies who can address these issues and help stabilize the victim is critical.

An Effective Response to Human Trafficking

Building a Case

A collaborative relationship with federal authorities is needed to make investigation and prosecution decisions and build strong cases against traffickers. Federal law enforcement partners can assist with conducting interviews of trafficking victims, identifying appropriate interpreters, and determining best strategies for prosecution, whether at the state or

federal level. Coordination with federal authorities is critical for determining the best strategy for prosecution. If your department does not already have a relationship with a federal partner, speak with a supervisor about potential collaboration with your local U.S. Attorney Law Enforcement Community Coordinator (See *Technical Assistance Resources*, page 17).

Protocol for Successful Interviews

- Be aware that traffickers might not be easy to distinguish from victims and understand that some victims may have had to “collaborate” in order to survive
- Educate yourself on trauma, its impact and effects or collaborate with a trauma specialist to assist with interviews
- Adopt a compassionate and non-judgmental manner
- Conduct interviews with victims/witnesses while in plain clothes, if possible
- Conduct interviews individually and in private, remembering that the victim may need a counselor or attorney present for support
- When an interpreter is needed, select a skilled interpreter who you are confident is in no way connected to the traffickers
- Do not begin your interview with documentation or legal status as this may frighten or confuse the victim and interfere with building trust
- Do not ask “Are you a slave?”; “Are you a trafficking victim?”
- Allow interviewees to describe what happened to their counterparts before focusing on the victims’ own suffering; it is often easier for them to talk about what happened to other people initially
- Provide victims the opportunity to tell their story; it may help them to do so

Successful response to human trafficking crimes requires community collaboration. You will need to build partnerships with a variety of victim service providers, local ethnic community leaders, medical and mental health providers, and legal advocates in order to address the host of needs that the victims have. You may be able to build upon previously established relationships, such as with drug or gang task forces or with domestic violence and sexual assault coordinating councils, to help investigate and provide services for victims of trafficking.

While human trafficking crimes may be rare in your community, establishing positive, coordinated

working relationships with federal law enforcement agencies, victim service providers, and prosecutors will enable you to put mutually agreed upon procedures and partnerships in place in advance of a case. For example, specific protocols and preparatory measures to address minors who are victims of trafficking should be developed.

Proactive and Reactive Approaches

Identifying and investigating human trafficking crimes may be done both proactively and reactively. To be proactive, you can look into situations or businesses in your community where you suspect human

Task Forces: A Collaborative Approach

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act and subsequent legislation provides grant assistance for the creation of victim services and anti-trafficking task forces. These groups coordinate anti-trafficking efforts by bringing together federal, state, and local criminal justice professionals and victim service providers. One such task force, *Houston's Human Trafficking Rescue Alliance*, has been heralded for its effective anti-trafficking collaboration. For example, a deputy from the Harris County Sheriff's Office is assigned to the FBI as an investigator and law enforcement liaison. As a result of efforts such as this, Houston area law enforcement have effectively increased identification of this crime, provided comprehensive assistance to victims, and successfully prosecuted several human trafficking cases.

“Be careful not to let the traffickers know you are on to them. You may have to release them with no charges if you don’t have a strong case against them, and they will easily change their MO and place of operation. If they don’t suspect you know what they are doing, you can start your covert investigation in order to gather the evidence needed to build a case.”

**Investigator Edwin Chapuseaux
Harris County Sheriff’s Office, Texas**

trafficking may be taking place. Should you find indicators or evidence of a situation of human trafficking, you may begin to build a case against the traffickers in a covert manner to support the trafficking allegations. It is important to inform federal authorities (ideally those with whom you have already made contact) about your evidence and investigation in order to learn whether there is already a federal investigation underway or if your case is connected to a larger trafficking network.

In a reactive response, you may uncover trafficking while addressing other crimes or calls for assistance. Depending upon exigent circumstances, you will need to first handle the immediate component crime and respond to victim needs. You may arrest, if possible, for crimes such as fraud, kidnapping, physical or sexual assault, and forced labor. However, it is important to remember that even though individuals may have been forced to engage in criminal activity, they should be regarded as victims and

potential witnesses who are central to building a case against the trafficker.

To fully address the crime of trafficking in your community, it is also important to remember that not only the traffickers, but those who seek to purchase the services of trafficking victims must be held accountable. For example, arresting “johns” who solicit for prostitution sends a strong message to your community that these crimes will not be ignored and that all parties will be held responsible. They also might be a source of intelligence; cases have been successfully developed as a result of women confiding in brothel customers or strip club patrons.

When the time comes to interview possible victims/witnesses, if an interpreter is needed, be careful to select a skilled interpreter who is in no way connected to the traffickers. If your agency does not have an investigator experienced in interviewing trafficking victims, consider contacting federal authorities for assistance.

Victim Safety

Victims will need to feel safe before being able to assist in the investigation and prosecution of offenders. Victims may be in danger as a result of a variety of factors, including the extent of the trafficking operation, the trafficker's perception of how damaging a victim's testimony may be, and the trafficker's propensity to use violence. You will need to work with victims to address and plan for their safety. In instances where the victim's safety or health is at risk, it may be best to remove them from the situation immediately. If arrests are made, take care not to re-traumatize the victim. If no arrests are made, work to build a relationship so the victim will trust you or another officer in the future.

Pimp Convicted on Human Trafficking Charges

On November 7, 2002, Officer Randy Shedd of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police identified a 17-year-old runaway child engaged in prostitution. While speaking with the girl, Officer Shedd noticed a man, whom he believed to be the girl's pimp, drive by in a blue Lincoln with New Jersey tags. Placing a lookout on the vehicle, D.C. police stopped the driver, Carlos Curtis, 27, within several hours. Curtis was with a 26-year-old woman and a 12-year-old runaway child, both of whom had been recruited for prostitution. Curtis brought them from New York to D.C., promising to provide shelter, food, and clothing. Pornographic photos of the woman and girls were found in the vehicle. Curtis was found guilty of federal crimes of sex trafficking of children, transportation of a minor for prostitution, transportation of a person for prostitution, and possession of child pornography. He was sentenced to life in prison.

Assistance for Victims

Social Services & Assistance: Certification

To qualify for publicly funded and refugee-type services such as housing, food stamps, and health care, a victim must be certified by Health and Human Services (HHS).

Certification occurs when a victim has either 1) been granted continued presence and is willing to assist law enforcement or 2) filed for a T visa that has met qualifying specifications (see below).

Social Services & Assistance: Continued Presence

The most effective way to obtain immigration relief for trafficking victims and stabilize them so they can help in your investigation is to work with your federal partners, who can apply for “continued presence”, a form of temporary immigration relief that enables a victim lacking legal status to remain in the U.S. to assist with prosecution. Continued presence also enables the victim opportunities for legal employment and refugee-type benefits. Continued presence is usually granted for one year and may be renewed as long as there is an ongoing federal investigation or prosecution. Victims may decide to apply for additional immigration relief, either the T or U visa, during the course of the investigation.

Long-Term Immigration Issues: T & U Visas

The T visa is available for victims who self-petition to stay in the U.S. for up to four years if they can show they:

1. Have been a victim of a severe form of trafficking (see page 2);
2. Have complied with reasonable requests to assist in the investigation or prosecution of their case (or are not yet 18 years of age);
3. Are physically present in the U.S. on account of trafficking; and
4. Would suffer severe hardship if repatriated

Those whose T visa applications have met the specific qualifications can receive benefits through the HHS certification process even before their visa petition has been finalized. It should be noted, however, that processing for the T visa takes time, and there is no guarantee the victim will be approved.

Under the law, local, state, and federal law enforcement officers can assist victims with their application for a T visa by completing the I-914B form as part of the victim’s application to the Department of Homeland Security. The form requests that you indicate the following:

1. Whether the individual is a victim of a severe form of trafficking
2. Whether the victim complied with a reasonable request to assist in the investigation or prosecution

Form I-914B can be sent at any point during the investigation. It does not create a sponsorship relationship, nor are you responsible for future acts of the individual. The form is reviewed by federal authorities, along with the victim's application, in determining whether to issue or deny the visa. The form can be downloaded at <http://www.uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/files/i914.pdf>.

The U visa is valid for up to four years. It is not specific to trafficking cases, but is available to victims of a number of crimes, including trafficking. It is available to immigrants who:

1. Are victims of a violation of federal, state, or local criminal laws against rape; torture; trafficking; incest; domestic violence; sexual assault; abusive sexual contact; prostitution; sexual exploitation; female genital mutilation; being held hostage; peonage; involuntary servitude; slave trade; kidnapping; obstruction of justice; abduction;

unlawful criminal restraint; false imprisonment; blackmail; murder; extortion; manslaughter; felonious assault; witness tampering; perjury; or attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the above crimes;

2. Have suffered severe physical or mental abuse as a result, and
3. Have been helpful, are being helpful, or are likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity.

While victims with a U visa can receive a work permit, they are not eligible for publicly-funded programs for which T visa recipients are eligible. You may submit a letter on behalf of the victim that describes the criteria above, along with a copy of the police report, to assist the victim in filing for this specific visa.

Both T and U visa recipients may eventually adjust to lawful permanent resident status and citizenship if they qualify.



Technical Assistance Resources

Below are a few of the many organizations and resources that provide information and direction for law enforcement regarding human trafficking.

State and Federal Partners

- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Victim-Witness Coordinator:** Each FBI field office has a victim-witness coordinator who specializes in victim assistance at the investigative stage. They can be reached through the headquarters victim-witness staff at 202-324-6360 during regular business hours.
- **U.S. Attorney Law Enforcement Community Coordinator (LECC):** In each state, this individual can address the particular needs of your department and find the appropriate agents, offices, and resources within the federal government. The liaison is accessible through the local U.S. Attorney's office.
- **U.S. Attorney Victim-Witness Coordinator:** The victim-witness coordinator in your area is responsible for organizing victim and witness services with federal and local law enforcement officials. They can obtain victim services in multiple jurisdictions and can be helpful for providing services in rural and remote areas. The coordinator is accessible through the local U.S. Attorney's office.

- **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Victim-Witness Coordinator:** There are over 300 ICE Victim-Witness Coordinators throughout the U.S. who assist with victim needs and services. They are trained on the crime of human trafficking. For a referral to your local victim witness coordinator, call the ICE toll free number 866-872-4973 during regular business hours.



National Hotlines

- **National Trafficking in Persons and Worker Exploitation Task Force Complaint Line:** This line can provide immediate translation services in over 150 languages. Law enforcement officers can also call this number for assistance in determining if a case may be trafficking. By providing information gathered through victim interviews, the call taker will complete an assessment or intake and connect you with federal law enforcement partners. The hotline is open during normal

business hours. If all lines are busy, leave a message and your call will be returned within 24 hours. Call 888-428-7581 or visit www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/tpwetf.htm.

- **Trafficking Information and Referral Hotline:** Operated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), this hotline can help you determine whether you may have a case of human trafficking and can identify local resources to assist victims. A dispatcher will be there to answer your call 24/7. HHS has created a tool kit for police on human trafficking. This tool kit includes awareness posters, a brochure for victims, and tips for identifying and interviewing potential victims. It can be ordered by phone or downloaded off their website. Call 888-373-7888 or visit www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking.

Nonprofit Organizations

- **Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST):** Based in Los Angeles, CAST provides a variety of services for victims including shelter, legal advocacy, medical care, translation, and counseling, as well as programs and trainings for community members and law enforcement. Call 213-365-1906 or visit www.castla.org for more information.
- **Coalition of Immokalee Workers:** This Florida-based organization focuses on labor rights. They have experience with victims of several large labor trafficking cases. Call 239-657-8311 for more information.
- **Free the Slaves:** Headquartered in Washington, D.C., this agency has offices and partnerships around the world. Their mission is to research the global phenomenon of trafficking and advocate against slavery worldwide. To contact, call 202-638-1865 or visit www.freetheslaves.net.
- **The Freedom Network:** This member-based organization links groups providing services in every region of the U.S. to trafficking victims. To contact, email freedomnetworkupdates@yahoo.com or visit www.freedomnetworkusa.org.
- **Polaris Project:** Based in Washington, D.C., Polaris offers victim support services such as shelter, legal advocacy, case management, and interpretation. They also provide training and technical assistance. Polaris compiles monthly action alerts on current and pending state legislation which can be accessed by visiting www.polarisproject.org/polarisproject/programs_p3/State_p3.htm. Call 202-745-1001 for more information.

- **Safe Horizon:** Based in New York, this agency supports victims of all forms of violence by providing a range of important services. Call 800-621-4673 for more information or visit www.safehorizon.org/page.php?page=trafficking&nav=se_trafficking.
- **International Association of Chiefs of Police:** This site provides a link to the IACP Human Trafficking roll-call training video and order forms for a hardcopy of this guidebook and video. The guidebook, in its entirety, is also available on the website in PDF form for downloading. Guidelines and model policies on several crimes of violence against women are also available for law enforcement. Call 1-800-The-IACP or visit www.theiacp.org/research/VAWPoliceResponse.html.
- **Language Line:** This service provides 24/7 interpretation services in over 260 languages and dialects. Please note this service is available per department at a cost; however, there are emergency service discounts available. Call 800-528-5888 for more information or visit www.language.com.

Information

- **Bureau of Justice Assistance Task Force Grants:** This grant program, designed especially to support local law enforcement and foster collaboration, made funds available to law enforcement agencies to start human trafficking task force in their communities. If a BJA task force has not already been established in your area, call 800-616-6500 to determine when additional opportunities for task force funding will be announced. Visit www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA.

“When I started cooperating with law enforcement, everything they promised me was true. I felt comfortable; I believe in them; I trust them. So I decided to go, to cooperate, to speak out, to help others who are not able to speak out because of fear.”

*“Esperanza”, trafficking survivor, IACP 2006 video,
The Crime of Human Trafficking: A Law Enforcement Guide.*

- **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC):** While this office provides information and direction to victims of all forms of crime, they primarily fund state level agencies and programs designed to assist crime victims including those who have been trafficked. For more information, visit www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm.
- **Office on Violence Against Women (OVW):** This office provides grants and technical assistance for state and local law enforcement to develop effective criminal justice responses to violent crimes committed against women, including human trafficking. For more information, visit www.usdoj.gov/ovw/index.html.

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- i Newman, G. (2006). *The Exploitation of Trafficked Women*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice. p. 5.
 - ii U.S. Department of State (2006). *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State. p. 6.
 - iii Ibid.



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**International Association
of Chiefs of Police**

515 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2357

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, December 6, 1865